We send copies of the first number to many persons not subscribers, so as to give them an opportunity to see for themselves, and

Unexpectedly, we are enabled to present a better array of Washington advertisements than we had anticipated. The advertisers generally, we presume, do not concur in all our views on the Slavery Question, but they are business men, exempt from a proscriptive spirit, and not disposed to suffer differences of opinion to interfere with their legitimate inter-

SALUTATORY.

Seven years ago, we commenced the National Era in this city, without word of greeting or introduction from a single press here. This silence did not surprise us, for our principles and policy were not known. The highly respectable journalists here did not know but we might prove to be a fanatic or incendiary, and of course maintained a proper reserve.

Meantime, the world has been moving, an so has the Era. It is now pretty widely known, as one of the institutions of the District, and the people have ceased to regard it with distrust. Nobody dreams of mobbing or indicting it, except a pious English gentleman, stiffly conservative, who writes occasional leaders for a little print in Georgetown, speaking the truth as he says, "always in love." During the seven years of its existence, there have been no terrible convulsions in the District. The worst events that have happened have been the suppression of the "slave pens," the increase of population, and the rapid rise in the price of real estate. Lots which seven years ago were sold for six and ten cents a foot, now command fifty cents. The agitation of projects for the removal of the Seat of Government has died away; capitalists consider investments here as safe and advantageous as in the most flourishing cities; and Washington has been steadily growing in favor with the People of the Union

And yet, all this time, the National Era, discussing with the utmost freedom, Slavery and all other Questions, has been in active operation here, sending out weekly its thousands of winged messengers. The People therefore very clearly understand that it is neither an unsafe nor a hurtful newspaper.

The truth is, one of the essential, most potent causes of the prosperity and popularity of Washington, is the fact, now everywhere known, that here, all sections of the Republic meet on common ground, all opinions and interests may be fully and freely urged, citizens from the North, South, East, and West, may utter their peculiar sentiments, boldly and

In issuing the first number of the Daily Era, we need hardly say that we shall advocate the same principles, and pursue the same line of policy, which we have done in the Weekly. We hold all subjects open to discussion, from the being of a God, (we speak reverently,) down to the lowest relations of Man. No Code of Laws, no Compromise, no Constitution, no Institution, however deeply imbedded in the foundations of society, no usage however ancient, no maxim with whatsoever weight of authority or universal assent it may challenge submission, can claim exemption from the most rehing investigation. In its broadest sense we recognise and endeavor to practice the right of private judgment. Man, the Individual, we regard as a sovereign, in virtue of his conscience and free will, owing paramount allegiance only to the All-wise Creator, but invested with the inalienable right to resist all Tyraney, whether attempted by Monarchy or Democracy, by Church or State, by a Party or a Class.

The Daily Era has not been heralded by the Press of the District. We sent its Prospectus to all the daily papers, requesting its insertion as an advertisement. The Sentinel has not published it, fearing, we suppose, that it might affect the prospects of Mr. Dickinson for the Presidency. The Union has not published it, apprehending, we presume, imminent danger to the Confederation of these States, which its editor not long since was calculating the value of in Nashville Conventions. The Star, a lively, independent concern, whose editor-a disciple of the Calhoun school-is not afflicted with tender perves, gave it an insertion. And, as might have been expected, the National Intelligener, a paper well assured of its position, also ed the publication of the Prospectus a fair business transaction. True, no one of our neighbors has given us a friendly greeting, but dering their circumstances, we do not complain of this. We can afford to wait for the usual courtesies of the profession, and, if they never come, to do without them.

Meantime, the Press in other places has more than made amends for these little inattentions, and to the Tribune and Evening Post, of the commercial and political press, we are under special obligations. The Tribune says—

"The National Era is one of the most inter-

ceting and able papers in the country, and wields a temperate and beneficent influence in behalf of Democratic ideas and the behalf of Democratic ideas and the great cause of Freedom. On all moral questions, we are sure to find the Era on the side of virtue and of human rights; and the independent thinker who may differ from it on any subject, can be sure that he will presently find himself fighting along with it in some other part of the battle. Besides, there is reason to welcome the establishment of a daily paper at Washington, which public patronage is not likely to corrupt, or any party to buy up. Success to the undertaking!"

The New York Evening Post, a supporter of

"We have more than once expressed the opinion that Washington is the proper place for the publication of a journal, the principal object of which is tasiscuse the Slavery question. The remedy should be applied where the evil is found, and at Washington the evil may be said to exist in its greatest intensity. A warfare carried on by troops posted at a safe distance from the enemy, is a warfare in which we cannot much admire the courage of the combatants, and from which we cannot expect posts results. The decisive battle must be tasked based to hand. The National Era has

We hope the daily paper which is now found-

Commencing this enterprise amidst the hea est pressure of the business of our weekly, with but three weeks' notice to our friends, without any system of well-organized agencies, alto gether unaided, we labor under many disadantages. But we have made a beginning, and shall do the best we can, making such improve ments in our work as experience may suggest and our means justify.

PROSPECTUS OF THE DAILY NATIONAL ERA. I shall issue, on the 2d day of January en-

ang, the DALLY NATIONAL ERA, a Political and Literary Newspaper.
In Politics, it will advocate the Rights of

Man, and the Equality of Rights, and oppose whatever violates or tends to violate them, whether this be Involuntary Personal Servithe Tyranny of Combination, the Oppression of a Majority, or the Exactions of a Party.

It will hold no fellowship with the Whig and Democratic organizations, believing that the main issues on which they have been ar rayed against each other are obsolete or settled, and that they are now chiefly used by the Sec-

bonal Interest of Slavery, to impair the love of Liberty natural to the American mind, and to ubjugate the American People to its rule. Disclaiming all connection with them, it will vet ympathize with those of their adherents who honestly seeking through them to advance e substantial interests of the country, although must believe that they have not chosen the

octier way.
It will be a supporter of the Independent
Democracy, which holds that the Truths of the Declaration of Independence are practical; that states is to be interpreted; that to them the laws and institutions and usages of the country should be conformed—a Party, whose motto is, *Union*, not for the sake of Union, but for the ake of Freedom and Progress; and Law, not for the sake of Law, but for the Protection of Iuman Rights and Interests-the only sure undation of order and concord.

In no sense will it be the organ of a Party, or a mere Party Paper, but absolutely "free and independent," claiming to speak by "authori y" for nobody except its editor, and recognis ng no authority in any quarter to prescribe its ourse and policy.
In Literature, it will aim to unite the Beau

tiful with the True, and to make both immed ately subservient to the practical purposes

every-day life.

Able correspondents, at home and abroad, have been secured, and ample provision habeen made for its Literary Miscellany.

It will publish condensed reports of the pro

ceedings of Congress, explain movements in that body, the causes of which do not always lie upon the surface, and from its position to keep a constant watch upon the action of the Federal Government in relation to all questions at issue between Liberty and Slavery. The extensive subscription of the Weekh Era, which, during the year about to close, has

reached the number of twenty-eight thousand, must make it an eligible medium for advertisers.

The Daily Era will be issued on a sheet as large as that of the Daily National Intelligencer, on the 2d day of January, 1854, and daily thereafter, until the 1st of September, 1854, (or longer, should Congress continue in session,) AT FIVE DOLLARS FOR THAT PERIOD; and should the result then WARRANT, the publication will be resumed on the 1st of December following, by

the year.

As but sixteen days intervene between this and the 2d of January, it is important that subscriptions be forwarded at once.

Payment in advance will be invariably required

G. BAILBY.

Washington, December 15, 1853.

RAIGROADS, NORTH AND SOUTH.

The Memphis Eagle and Enquirer has son It ridicules the notion that the more rapid growth of the Northern Communities is to be attributed to the action of the Federal Govcrument, through its Tariff and Revenue regulations. A closer and deeper examination, it thinks, will show that other and more powerful influences have been at work. Those influences spring from the Locati

Northern Labor on Northern soil, and the revalence of the opposite system in the South.' We confess this proposition seems to us rather obscure. "Northern Labor is located on Northern soil," but where is Southern Labor lecated? A more intelligible statement, as an explanation of the difference in the growth of the two sections, would be-Northern Soil is the home of Free Labor, Southern Soil is the home of Slave Labor. The two sections are unequal in their march, not because the Labor of one is expended beyond, that of the other, within, its limits, but because Labor in one is voluntary and free, in the other, involuntary and enslaved.

The facts presented by our cotemporary in regard to Northern and Southern Railroad enterprise are more to the purpose. It says:

"In 1828 there was in the United States but one railroad finished, and that was in Massachusetts, of three miles in length. Last Massachusetts, of three miles in length. Last year, 1852, there were 11,631 miles of railroad finished, viz: 8,659 miles in the North, and only 2,972 in the South, including the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. In 1847 there was finished 5,336 miles, of which there were in the North 3,585 miles, and in the South but 1,751 miles. In 1842 there was finished 3,877 1,751 miles. In 1842 there was miles, of which the North had 2,689, and the South 1,188 miles. In 1837 there was finished 1,421 miles, of which the North had 916 and the South 505 miles. In 1832 there was finished 131 miles, of which 72 miles were in the North, and 59 miles in the South.

"It will be seen that the ratio of increase in making railroads in the North, over the South, making railroads in the North, over the South, has been steadily progressive, from 1832 up to the present time—exhibiting, in 1852, the striking disproportion of 8,659 to 2,972—or within a fraction of being three times as great.

"Now, these six thousand miles of railroad which the North had last year more than the South, and which she has had ever since 1832 in many the second second." South, and which she has had ever since 1832 in nearly the same proportion, have been continually working as a producer, in conjunction with the ordinary labor of the country. These inanimate workers, these newly created laborers, added to the previously existing stock of laborers, have produced a revenue. In 1851 the whole revenue, thus arriving, was, from canals \$6,467.699, from railroads \$21,512,043—altogether, \$27,979,742. Of this magnificent annual revenue, the South receives \$1,761,728 altogether, \$27,979,742. Of this magnificent annual revenue, the South receives \$1,761,728 only, while the North pocketed the neat snm of \$26,218,014—giving her, as the reward of having engaged more largely in internal improvements than the South, twenty-five times more pecuniary ability than her sister section of the Union."

The particular direction which the capital and labor of a country shall take, does not depand upon mere caprice, or arbitrary purpose. hat the South has, the difference now nied out by the Enquirer would not exist,

Were there fourteen millions of people in the Southern States, and no slaves, as is the case in the Northern, the likelihood is that the former would show as varied and as productive enterprise as the latter.

Under the free labor of the Northern States. wealth is more diffused among the masses than it is in the South ; industry is much more diversified, its products more varied; exchanges more frequent; towns are more numerous home markets spring up for the products of home labor; the community is more equal to he supply of its own wants; there are and must be more internal trade and travel. All classes at the North travel, on business or pleasure. Railroads spring up there from the necessities created by the Free Labor system, and react by making this system still more productive. In the South, three millions of laborers never travel, and have no occasion to trade on their own account. The masses of the poor white people do not travel-they have neither the need nor the means. Towns are scarce; the home market is exceedingly circumscribed; the population is sparse; a few lines of railroads are required for the great travel North and South, and for the purpose of transporting the few staples of slave labor to their accustomed depote; but as the necessities of the slave potem of labor do not call for their rapid multiplication, or their wide extension, this kind of enterprise is of course far more limited than in the North.

There is but one way in which the South an accumulate capital as rapidly as the North, and rival it in the variety and extent of its enterprise; and that is, by providing for the substitution of Slave Labor by Free Labor.

MR. COBDEN AND THE EASTERN QUESTION.

The position of Mr. Cobden, the great apos le of Free Trade in England, has been widely misrepresented both in that country and in this He is continually charged with hostility to the Turks and sympathy with the Russians, when the truth is, he is simply anxious to preserve England from the curse of war, and to break up the old balance of-power policy. He is for neutrality, and would leave those whom he regards as little more than semi-barbarians, on ooth sides the Pruth, to fight out their own battles. But this would be a very "un English" policy-"for when," asks Mr. Cobden, "did John Bull ever allow fighting to go on, in any part of the world, without trying to have a and in it?"

To illustrate more fully the position of Mr Cobden, we take the liberty of transcribing the following passage from a letter which we lately received from him:

"Our fire-eaters are clamorous for war. "Our fire-eaters are clamorous for war, to uphold the 'integrity and independence (!) of the Turkish Empire;' and they urge argu-ments in defence of their policy, with which I have to combat, by showing that liberty, comhave to combat, by showing that liberty, commerce, civilization, and progress, are not involved (as they maintain) in the preservation of Turkey, but that these precious interests are quite as likely to be promoted by the Russians as the Turks—though I would not willingly trust them to either. Instead of refuting my statements, my opponents turn upon me, and charge me with being the friend of Russia. My charge me with being the friend of Russia. My views upon the received maxims of our foreign pelicy are about as little in harmony with the current feelings of the day as yours are upon Slavery. I disbelieve in the old superstitions of the 'Balance of Power,' the 'Eastern Question,' &c. I am far more concerned about the 'Western Question'—I mean the progress in wealth, numbers and intelligence, of the United States—than the brute force of Russia. Your school-masters are more to be dreaded by us than the drill-sergeants of the Crar. I consider that the importance of these Eastern countries is very much exaggerated. Constantinople was a great seat of empire when the whole civilized world ed to the eastern end of the Mediterranean. It is now in a cul-de-sac, remote from the great avenues of commerce. When I am told that the possession of this city would make Russia the mistress of the world, I laugh, and ask why 400 years' possession of it has brought the Turks to their present decrepid condition? However, I am quite in a minority

with these opinions.
"The 'Eastern Question' looks very compli-"The 'Eastern Question' looks very complicated and awkward just now. * The first gun fired between Russia and the Western Powers may be a signal for a European conflagration. If you are wise in America, you will eling to your traditional policy of neutrality, and profit by the incurable folly and wickedness of the Old World. But I see you are following our bad example in your policy of an-nexation. Apropos of the Cuban question. Are your journals really serious in what they pro-less to believe of our designs upon that island? If so, all the canards are not to be found on the Thames! Such credulity would be a danger-ous element in the bands of a designing Govous element in the hands of a designing Government. I have a strong presentiment that if you get possession of Cuba, it will be the grave of American Slavery. God does sometimes allow such spectacles as that of a great nation going blindly and passionately forward in a course certain, if successful, to lead to the ruin of the cause which it seeks to uphold!"

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION

Andrew Johnson, formerly a most useful nember of the United States House of Representatives, and now Governor of Tennessee, has not forgotten the reforms which, while in Washington, he urged with so much pertinacity. In his Inaugural Message, besides recommending the Legislature to instruct the Senators and request the Representatives of the State in Congress to sustain and urge the homestead policy, he submits three amendments to the Federal Constitution, which he desires to be brought to the notice of Congress. The first proposes the election of President and Vice President by the People, directly, voting in districts, to be formed in each State by the Legislature thereof; and that should no candidate have received a majority of the whole number of votes, the names of the two highest be then submitted to the People for their ultimate decision. The second proposes that United States Senators shall be chosen in the several States, by the People thereof, instead of the Legislatures; and the third, that the Supreme Judiciary be made elective, as follows:

"ART. III, Sec. 1. The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and such inferior courts as the Congress Court, and such inferior courts as the Congress from time to time may ordain and establish. The judges, both of the supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during the term of twelve years, and shall, at stated times, re-ceive for their services a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continu-ance in office. And it shall be the duty of the President of the United States, within twelves

may be practicable, into three classes. The seats of the judges of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the fourth year from such classification; of the second class, at the expiration of the eighth year; and of the third class, at the expiration of the twelfth year, so that one-third may be chosen every fourth year thereafter."

We have often signified our approval of every one of the reforms here recommended; but while all the State Constitutions are from time to time smended, so as to conform them to new conditions and better ideas, a stubborn and blind conservatism shrinks from any proposition to change the Federal Constitution, although the alterations proposed, if they could be voted upon by the People, would be favorably sustained by a decided majority.

MR. FOOTE ON THE ADMINISTRATION.

Mr. Foote, who was perhaps more effective han any other man in Congress in carrying through the Compromise bills, at last finds nimself, for that very teason, in a minority of the Democratic party of his own State, his political prospects, for the present, all blighted; while his former celleague, an anti-Compromise man, holds a seat in the Cabinet, and inds himself supported by the dominant sec tion of the party. No wader that the ex-Gov-ernor should feel like sympathizing with the unfortunate Mr. Dielekson and his friends. They are brothers in adversity.

In a letter to the Committee of the National Democratic Jubilee, held in New York on the 22d ult. he declares himself with his usual

"Few events occurred in the last half centu "Few events occurred in the last half centu-tury better calculated to rejoice the hearts of all true patriots, and to strengthen the confi-dence of all enlightened men in the stability of Republican institutions, than the signal and surprising victory which has just been achiev-ed in your populous and influential Common-wealth, by the champions of the 'Constitution and its Compromises,' over that pestilent and

and its Compromises, over that pestilent and lawless Free Soil faction, which has so long kept the whole public mind of the country in a feverish and unnatural excitement, and involv-ed the Union itself in such fearful jeopardy. hatever may be said or published to the trary, in any quarter, I trust that those indomitable champions of the National Democratic creed, the Dickinsons, the Bronsons, the O'Conors, and their valiant comrades in arms, will rest thoroughly assured that they have the sympathy, the respect, and the gratitude of all in this section of the Confederacy whose esteem and confidence are at all worth possessing; and that there are but few men of standing to be found in the whole South who do not feel the liveliest indignation at the attempt of a trio of corrupt and besotted Cabinet Ministers to intermeddle in the domestic concerns of one of the sovereign States of the Union, to break the sovereign States of the Union, to break down everything like freedom of opinion, to extinguish all that just and legitimate State pride which constitutes one of the main pillars of our system of Confederated Government; through the instrumentality of an accursed spoils-policy, under the reign of which all public virtue must infallibly languish, the most elevated and disinterested love of country only constitute an insuperable impediment to all public advancement, and a wild and infuriated spirit of Jacobinism be seen, sooner or later, usurping all the high places of civic trust and dignity. I hope, and confidently believe, that a wholesome reactionary movement has occurred in the State

nope, and confidently believe, that a wholesome reactionary movement has occurred in the State of New York, which will continue and diffuse itself until faction and factionists shall be consigned to that death which knows no resurrection, and the repose and happiness of the Republic be placed upon foundations as imperishable as the fame of those illustrious sages with whom the Constitution and its Compromises? whom the 'Constitution and its Comporiginated."

CUBA.

Marquis Peznela, the new Captain Gen of Cuba, has entered upon the duties of his office. The Washington Union makes this event the text for a tirade against England, Spain, the African race, and Philanthropists general ly; supposing, we presume, that under the new administration, the policy of liberating the Emancipados will be more strenuously carried out. This, of course, would be very afflicting to the "central organ of the Democratic Party," which cannot tolerate the idea of restoring to liberty, men and women kidnapped from Africa, and smuggled into Havana, in violation of Law and of the faith of solemn Treaties.

We apprehend, however, that there is too little ground for the complaints of the Union.
The latest intelligence from Havana is to the

"That the new Governor General of Cuba has signified his determination to do all in his power to prevent the landing of slaves, and also to capture slaves approaching the island; but says he can take no action after slaves shall have been placed upon the estate of their

THE FACTS.

Certain Boston papers have rudely denied the truth of our statement that Mr. Everett opposed a movement in the Whig caucus to place Mr. Sumner on some of the Standing Committees. A more detailed account will show that we did not speak unadvisedly.

The Standing Committees of the Senate are

not appointed by the President, but elected by that body. The Democrats, having a majority, usually hold a cancus, and arrange their nomnations so as to secure their legitimate weight in the Committees. It is then left to a Whig caucus to fill up the places that may be left.

As two members outside of the two old or-ganizations were to be provided for this year, the Democrats concluded to make an arrangement for Mr. Chase, and suggested to the Whigs to do the same for Mr. Somner. So much was due to those gentlemen, and to the States whom they represent; nor did such an arrangement imply any endorsement of their Independent Democracy, or any committal on their part to either of the old parties.

The Whige took the matter in hand in their caucus, and Mr. Seward moved, in view of the nomination about to be made-but with an air of pleasantry—that Mr. Sumner be considered pro hac voce, a Whig, and be accordingly provided for. This motion was opposed by Mr Everett, and was lost.

The motion, we think, was not put in a proper shape: a better proposition would have been, simply to assign to him such places on the Committees as his capacities and his relations to the State of Massachusetts entitled him to. Had Mr. Everett taken this position, he would have been blameless. But we have been

distinctly assured that he opposed the motion estident of the United States, within twelve in the after the ratification of this amendment three-fourths of all the States, as provided the Constitution of the United States, to distinctly assured that he opposed the motion inqualifiedly, without showing any countenance even to the real object of it. Opposing the only mode proposed to secure his colleague his appropriate places on the Committees, with mt

suggesting any other mode for reaching this object, he placed himself in a position which we characterized last week in general, though correct terms as follows:

"We cannot help contrasting this conduct of Mr. Everett with the magnanimous behaviour of Mr. Dickinson of New York, who, while in of Mr. Dickinson of New York, who, while in the Senate, as we learn from good authority, never would consent to any degradation of his colleague, because of a difference of political opinion, but always insisted upon assigning to him such positions as his ability and his rela-tions to the State of New York fairly entitled him to. Would that such magnanimity were more common among politician

And here let us say, that we cherish no unkind scutiment towards Mr. Everett; and that we should feel ourselves deeply criminal did we at any time use our influence as a public journalist to gratify our prejudices or antip-

As our advertising columns are not yet all, we have presented on our first page, the Platforms of the three parties, as good standing matter as anything else—especially the plat-form of the Independent Democracy.

We would call attention to the vertisement of Fowlers & Wells, in another column. Their enterprise is remarkable, and the world may be said to be filled with their numerous publications on reform subjects.

We invite attention to the advertise ment, in another column, of the Granville Infirmary and Water Cure Institute. It is situated in a very pleasant section of the State of Ohio, and under the supervision of a most estimable and intelligent physician, Dr. W. W.

Notice. - We would call the attention of our readers to Charles Frodsham's watches, advertised in this day's paper, by S. Willard, of Boston. Railroad conductors, engineers, or any-other persons, in want of a perfect timekeeper, will find these watches all that can be

CALENDAR FOR 1854.

Sunday. Monday. Tueeday. Wedneeday. Thursday. Priday.	Sunday. Monday. Tuesday. Wednesday. Thursday. Friday.
Jan. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	July 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31
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June 1 2 3	Dec 1 5 3 4 5 6 7 8 6 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 22 24 25 26 27 28 29 30

SEGARS! SEGARS!

"I can't get a decent Segar in Washingt m," Is a phrase hourly heard from strangers, in our city. Without admitting or denying its truth, the subscriber determined to remedy the evil. To this end, he has made a list of every brand which any gentle. man has made a list of every brand which any gentleman has pronounced "the best segar I ever smoked,"
and with this decument he has procured from the first
importers in New York, a stock of these choice
brands, and now offers them to the public.

Every famigator, who knows a good segar when he
smells it, is requested to call and examine the stock.

JOHN SESSFORD,

Sign of Jim Crow, 7 doors east of National Hotel.
Jan 2—3m

F. MATTINGLY,
HAT, Cap, and Misses' Flat Manufacturer, No.
Washington Place, 7th street, between D and E
Washington, D. C.

DUTCH CHEESE-DUTCH HERRINGS. GENUINE "Edam" Choese, in cases of 2 dozon each, in prime order. Genuine Dutch herrings, in small kegs, in good order.

SHEKELL & BAILEY.

(Successors to J. B. Kibbey & Co.,)
Jan. 2—dôtif No. 5, opposite Centre Market BUTTER AND BUCKWHEAT.

GOSHEN Butter, selected from Delaware county
Dairies. New York and Pennsylvania extra
hulled Buckwheat, in barrels, half barrels, and bags.
The best Philadelphia butter in prints, for table use. Supplies received weekly, and any quantity ed to order. SHEKELL & BAILEY Jan. 2—diwif No. 5, opposite Centre Market.

SMOKED AND PICKLED SALMON. SELECTED No. 1 Salmon, "fresh smoked." No. 1 pickled Salmon in tierces. Mess Mackerel, very fine, in 25 pound kitts. No. 1 Mackerel, in half barand 25 pound kitts.
SHEKELL & BAILEY

(Successors to J. B. Kibbey & Co.,)

Jan. 2—dlwif No. 5, opposite Centre Market SCALE HADDOCK, WHITE FISH, DUN

FISH.

NO. 1 scale Haddock, in 25 lb. kitts and barrels;
White Fish, in 25 lb. kitts and barrels;
Dan Fish, best quality;
Grand Bank Codfish; Scale Herring, in boxes;
No. 1 Mackerel, large, in barrels;
No. 2 do. in halfs and barrels.
SHEKELL & BALLEY, (Successors to John B. Kibbey & Co.,)
Jan. 2—dlwif No. 5, opposite Centre Market

AN ENGRAVING FOR EVERY FAMILY.

AN EAGRAVING FOR EVERY FAMILY.

UNPRECEDENTED sale of the Steel Plate Engraving of the Lord's Prayer.

Agents Wonted.—The subscriber is now publishing a splendid Steel Engraving of the Lord's Prayer, which is meeting with a large and rapidly increasing sale. The business offers rate inducements to active and energetic men, as there is no competition, and pays a profit of 100 per cent. A small cash capital only required. Apply, by letter or otherwise, to E. L. BUSHNELL & CO., No. 1 Courtland street, New York, successors to George W. Frank.

Among the many testimonials which the publisher has received in its favor, he subjoins the following from the Rev. J. C. Lord, D. D., of Busalo, N. York:

"I have examined the beautiful Steel Plate Engraving of the Lord's Prayer, and think it superior to anything I have ever seen, and well worthy the patronage of the Christian public.

J. C. Lond."

Jan 2—1d5w E. L. BUSHNELL & CO.

A NEW GLEE BOOK, by J. B. WOODBORY Author of " Dulcinea," etc.

Author of "Dulcines," etc.

THE COLUMBIA GLEE BOOK; or, Music for the Million, in three parts.

Part 1—comprising the largest number of choice Glees, Quartettes, Trios, Songs, Opera Choruses, Ac., ever published.

Part 2—consisting of Sacred Anthems, Choruses, Quartettes, &c., for select societies and concerts.

Part 3—containing most of the old popular Continental Pasim tunes. Making the most complete collection, in all its features, ever published.

For sale by

For sale by FRANCK TAYLOR, Washington, D. C. JEWETT, PROCTOR, & WORTHINGTO

MOORE, ANDERSON, & CO., Cincinnati.

RELIGIOUS BOOK DEPOSITORY.

RELIGIOUS BOOK DEPOSITORY.

CBAY & BALLANTYNE, Seventh street, two I doors above Odd Pellows' Hall, have the only Depository in this city of the publications of the American Bible Society;
Methodist Book Concern;
Robert Carter & Brothers;
Presbyterian Board;
American Tract Society;
Evangelical Knowledge Society;
Evangelical Knowledge Society;
American Sunday School Union;
New England and Massachusetts Sabbath School Societies; and all the principal Religious Publishers.
It is therefore apparent that their stock of Standard Theological Works and general Religious Literature must be unequalled.

They always keep an extensive assortment of all the Hymns used in the different churches, family and pooket Bibles and Prayer Books, in plain and superbindings.

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Ladies' Watches, of new and elegant styles, just received from the manufactory of Charles Frodsham 84 Strand, London.

Also, Watches from the most celebrated London

nd Swiss makers. For sale by S. WILLARD,
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C. S. FOWLER & CO. (store in Odd Fellows' Hall S. FOWLER & CO. (store in Odd Fellows' Hall,
The street) have just completed opening a large
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making their stock at this time equal to any in the
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Decorated gold band and plain white French China
Dinner, Desert, Tea, and Breakfast Sets, and detached pieces, such as Fruit Baskets, Compotiers,
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Bowls.
India China, in dinner and tea sets, and detached
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India China, in digner and test sets, and pieces.

Iron Stone China, decorated, flowing blue, and white dinner, tea, breakfast, and toilet sets, and detached pieces, in every pattern and shape.

Also, in great variety—
Dresden, Terra-cotta, Parian, and French China;
Vases, Card Receivers, Jewel Stands;
Candlesticks, Motto Cups and Saucers;
Mugs, Pitchers, &c.
GLASSWARE, rich cut and engraved.
Created straw, stem, and Pressed Goblets;

LASSWARE, rich cut and engraved.
Crystal straw, stem, and Pressed Goblets;
Champagnes, Wines, Cordinls, and Tumblers;
Finger Bowls, Water Bottles, Spoon Holders;
Toilet Bottles, Cologne Bottles, Globes;
Lamps, rich and plain Decantors;
Cut and pressed Bowls, and silvered Bowls;
Solar, Etherial, Hall, and Side Lamps;
Candelabras, Girandoles, rich and plain Castors;
Britannia Coffee Urns, Tea Sets, covered and us

covered; Pitchers, Punch and Molasses Pitchers;

Pitchers. Punch and Molasses Pitchers;
Fine Culiery and Albata Forks, Spoons, &c., of the most approved and latest patterns;
Also, Block Tin Coffee Urns, Biggins, Teapots, Plate Warmers, Egg Boilers, &c.
With an endlesse variety of goods not named, which we respectfully invite strangers and citizens to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

Storekeepers and country merchants will find it to their advantage to buy of us, as our facilities are equal to any other importing house in the United States, and we are determined to sell as low.

N. B. Goods carefully put up for the country by an experienced packer, and delivered free of charge in any part of the city.

Jan. 2—dtf

Who Seek their Supplies in our Market.

ONE PRICE ONLY. We are now in our NEW STORE, which was creeted expressly for us. We think it the most comfortable and best lighted storeroom in the city; and with increased room, facilities, and experience, deemed quite ample, we shall deal largely in TO THE CONSUMERS OF DRY GOODS,

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS. of every style, all of the best qualities, and for which

of every style, all of the best qualities, and for which we shall have one price only.

We shall sell cheaper than we ever have done; and in having one price only (which, in our opinion, is the only fair and equitable way of doing business) we shall maintain our self-respect, which is above all price or success. Moreover, we expect to rotain all the trade of those prompt customers who have made their purchases of us for some years past, and doubtless we shall have a large accession of new customers, who prefer to buy where one fair price only is asked.

We feel that our simple word is requisite only to satisfy our former customers that the one price system is the correct one, and to their advantage; and we do not hesitate to assert our belief that all candid and intelligent persons will, after an impartial examination of prices, fabric, and styles, give a one price

and intelligent persons will, after an imparisal examination of prices, fabric, and styles, give a one price store the preference. Those who are not judges of goods cannot fail to be impressed at once with the manifold and vast advantages to the purchaser resulting from the adoption in good faith of the one price system; it necessarily insures low prices to the purchaser, for it becomes absolutely necessary to meet at the start all competition that can be offered in prices. prices.

Our scale of prices will be so low, and the profits small, that we cannot und will not sell but for the cash or to customers who pur promptly. For tho who purchase very largely, or to sell again, reductions will be sell again, reductions will be sell again.

tions will be made.

The public are cordially and most respectfully invited to call at all times and examine our stock.

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Jan 2—d (Op. Centre Market,) Washington City.

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JUST received at WALL'S cheap House Furnish ing Warerooms, on Seventh street, opposite th National Intelligencer, edice, among which may be osewood, Mahogany, asd Wainut Tete-a-Tete an Sofas, in hair, cloth, and brocatelle, in great vari

Soras, in hair, close, ety;
ety;
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Mahogany and Walnut marble-top and plain Bureau
Mahogany, Walnut, and Maple Wardrobes;
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Handsome gilt and Mahogany Mirrors;

And a very large and general assortment of al kinds of goods necessary forfurnishing, to which the attention of those furnishing is respectfully invited Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. All of which will be sold very low at WALL'S House Furnishing Warercomes, on Seventh street, opposite Intelligencer office.

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THE subscribers beg leave respectfully to invit the attention of the ladies of the city and vicinity to the following new and rich Goods, which have just been received, viz:

50 dresses extra rich Brocade Silks, for evenings

just been received, viz;

50 drosmes extra rich Brocade Silks, for evenings;
75 do. do. do. street;
25 do. do. Moru antique, watered;
15 do. do. Moru antique, brocade;
10 do. do. Moru antique, brocade;
10 do. do. hlack Brocade Silk;
12 do. do. flounced Brocade Silk;
13 pieces light colored plain Poult de Soie;
25 do. very rich plaid Silks;
26 do. Silk Illusions, for party drosses, all col's;
38 do. watered and plain real Irish Poptins;
150 new style Paris-trimmed Chomisettes & Sleeves,
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250 do. Prench embroidered Collars;
50 for Prench embroidered cambric Chemisettes and Sleeves, in sets;
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trimmed with Maltess Honiton, and Valencionnes Laces, very cheap;
150 pairs embroidered Handk'fs a great variety;
360 pieces English and Fronch Throad Laces;
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25 plain and trimmed cloth Cloaks;
50 long Cashmere Shawls;
25 richly-embroidered white crape Shawls;
Together with a great variety of new and elegant artigles appropriate to the season; all of which we are enabled to offer at reduced prices, having taken advantage of the advanced season to make our purchesses.

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rate with the great increase in the business of the house.

The subscriber tenders his most cordial and grateful acknowledgments to his friends and patrons for their long-continued favors, and will be pleased to meet them in his new house.

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